United Nations S/AC.37/2002/77

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 September 2002

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 19 September 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and, in reference to his note dated 7 March 2002 concerning the measures taken by the State of Qatar pursuant to paragraphs 2, 6 and 8 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), has the honour to forward herewith the reply of the authority concerned in the State of Qatar in this respect (see annex).

02-60429 (E) 270902 270902

Annex to the note verbale dated 19 September 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

Measures taken by the Government of the State of Qatar pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), in which the Security Council decides that all States shall take the necessary measures with respect to Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qa'idah organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations wishes to state the following:

The government agencies of the State of Qatar have taken a number of steps and measures to implement Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), particularly paragraph 2:

1. **Paragraph 2 (a)**

The Central Bank of Qatar has issued a directive ordering the freezing of all funds and assets and all economic resources belonging to individuals who have committed, or tried to commit, terrorist acts, or who have been accomplices in such acts or facilitated their commission, or to any entity acting on behalf of such individuals. This directive was communicated to all the banking institutions operating in Qatar. The banking and financial institutions operating in Qatar cooperate continuously with the Central Bank of Qatar and work in constant coordination with it.

In the area of the control of money-laundering:

- The State of Qatar has formulated a bill concerning the control of money-laundering, which has been submitted to the secretariat of the Council of Ministers to be finalized and ratified.
- The Central Bank of Qatar issued circular No. 33 of 19 May 1999 which was sent to all banking institutions and exchange companies operating in Qatar, and takes into account new developments in the control of money-laundering. This circular, which gave a detailed description of measures to be taken to control money-laundering and suspicious operations, was accompanied by an instruction manual containing examples of suspicious transactions and a number of guidelines.
- The Government regularly checks that all banking and financial institutions of Qatar are complying with the instructions contained in the circulars from the Central Bank. Moreover, these institutions constantly coordinate their actions with those of the Central Bank and the Ministry of the Interior.
- The State of Qatar makes it a point to attend all meetings and conferences and all symposiums organized by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on

money-laundering, where it is represented by delegations consisting of members of the competent government bodies.

The Central Bank of Qatar, in conjunction with the banking institutions operating in Qatar, continuously organizes training sessions in techniques to combat money-laundering, designed for all persons working in this sphere, and enabling them to become familiar with the most recent developments.

The State of Qatar has established a national commission for the control of money-laundering, consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Civil Service Affairs, the Central Bank, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Trade, which has the task of ensuring coordination with the FATF delegation which visits Qatar from time to time. This commission conducts research and carries out studies on money-laundering, proposes the adoption of measures, at the governmental level in this sphere, and considers modalities for cooperation with other regional and international bodies.

With regard to the scope of money-laundering operations in Qatar, it should be noted that no case involving offences of this type has been considered by the courts of Qatar up to now, and that the only offences which the financial institutions of Qatar have encountered have been cases of attempted fraud on the part of certain nationals of third States.

The State of Qatar prohibits its nationals from providing or receiving by any method — either direct or indirect — funds intended for the financing of acts of terrorism. In order to enforce this prohibition, it has established a financial surveillance system, which is being put into effect by the social affairs department of the Ministry of Housing and Civil Service Affairs, in accordance with act No. 8 of 1998 on private associations and institutions. Article 27 of this act stipulates that no association has the right to collect funds to be used to further its objectives without prior authorization from the Minister, and that fund-raising activities must comply strictly with the laws and regulations in force. The social affairs department of the Ministry of Housing and Civil Service Affairs is the body responsible for supervising these associations and regulating the collection of contributions and funds.

The social affairs department has taken various measures relating to financial monitoring of these associations, in particular:

- Assigning State auditors to the associations in question, in addition to financial control exercised by the competent ministry;
- Sending numerous letters to private associations and institutions reminding them of their obligation to respect the legal provisions applying to fund-raising and the means of disposing of such funds, particularly to some of the main private associations and institutions operating in this sphere;
- Making amendments to the legislation on private associations and institutions on the basis of the situation and developments;
- Requiring written authorization for the establishment of any foreign company or the sending of any funds or assistance to such companies;

- Communicating the names and addresses of associations, institutions and persons to whom amounts intended for the establishment of foreign companies are sent;

- Prohibiting, after the events of 11 September 2001, all foreign associations registered outside Qatar from collecting contributions or receiving funds. It may be noted in this respect that the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs participated in the organization of operations for the collection of contributions and verification of the identity of the parties requesting the collection;

- Prohibiting, pursuant to the note from the Chairman of the Security Council established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), all the individuals or entities linked with the Al-Qa'idah organization or the Taliban on the list attached to the note from collecting or receiving funds through associations operating in the State of Qatar.

2. **Paragraph 2 (b)**

The Ministry of the Interior of the State of Qatar is adopting numerous effective measures in implementation of the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution to prevent the entry into the territory of Qatar or transit through its territory of the persons concerned:

- Act No. 3 of 1963 regulating the entry and stay of aliens in the territory of Qatar envisages, in articles 1, 4, 10, 19, 21, 23 and 28, measures to prevent the granting of safe haven to terrorist elements. Article 1 of the act provides that the Minister of the Interior, after obtaining a court order, may decree the expulsion of any alien if it has been established that the latter's presence in the territory is a threat to the security and integrity of the State, internally or externally, to its economy, or to public health or morality, or that he is a burden to the State. The expulsion order may apply also to his family dependents.

- Article 3 of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, to which the State of Qatar acceded in 1998, prohibits the use of the territory of a State party to plan, organize or commit terrorist acts and prohibits the establishment of any terrorist element in the territory of a State party.

- The strengthening of security measures at the various entry points and State borders, in particular:

(a) Strengthened presence of security agents at the various entry points and borders, and increased effectiveness of security and surveillance systems;

(b) Enhancement of the performance of security service agents and provision to them of the latest equipment to detect the means and methods which may be used by terrorists;

(c) Cooperation and coordination with the security services of neighbouring States to prevent the infiltration or entry into the territory of any terrorist element.

3. **Paragraph 2 (c)**

The Chamber of Trade and Industry of Qatar communicates to the competent State bodies the names of the undertakings and entities referred to in the Security

Council resolutions so as to prevent any operation for direct or indirect sale or transfer to these entities.

With regard to the illicit trade of arms and ammunition, act No. 14 on arms, ammunition and explosives includes numerous acts which constitute acts of terrorism, and contains a whole series of provisions and severe penalties, up to and including the death penalty, to prevent the supply of arms to terrorists or the arms trade.